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AN ANTIQUATED PAD.
The old-fashioned hostility of medical associations to professional advertising is, in our opinion, one of those fastidious sentiments that are behind the times. We see no good reason why a regular physician or surgeon should refrain from advertising his business in public journals, other than could be urged in the case of a reputable lawyer or member of some other profession. To be consistent with the notion, no doctor should hang out a sign, or have it painted on his door or window, announcing his title and place of consultation. The idea that because so-called quacks extensively advertise their special modes of treatment, and publish testimonials of their alleged success, every doctor who advertises may be classed in their category, is incorrect and indeed nonsensical.

Still more repugnant to good business sense is the opposition to the news items concerning important cases, to which the names of the attending physicians are often attached. We notice that there is a proposition before our local medical society, to discipline any of its members whose names are mentioned in the newspapers associated with cases reported. Is not that carrying this fad of the profession to an absurd extreme? Are physicians or surgeons to be held responsible for the doings of newspaper reporters? Do not the readers of daily papers expect to learn of extreme, dangerous or remarkable cases of sickness, accident, operation, or fatality, and are they not eager to know all particulars, even to the names of the attending physicians and surgeons?

This is an age of publicity. Too much so, perhaps. We are of the opinion that the sphere of news-gathering has been extended too far into private life, until no one's personal affairs are looked upon as sacred from prying eyes and ears, and the ubiquitous reporter is on the alert for something which those most concerned would keep within the home, but which the average news reader devours with avidity. In view of the facts and the customs of the times, some allowances will have to be made for the work of the reporter, and of the physician and surgeon, and this extreme delicacy as to mentioning their names and doings, whether entirely real or not, should give way to the demands of the public and of sound reason and common sense.

Under present rules, the quack occupies a place of advantage over the "regulars" which he is not slow to utilize. The public eye is caught by his mammoth display of type and picture. His trade increases and his profits accumulate. He cannot be suppressed. We do not argue in favor of such extravagant displays by physicians and surgeons generally. Nor do we mean to say that there is anything improper in the big advertising of the specialist, or that he becomes a quack by so proclaiming his remedies or his work.

We think the bars ought to be thrown down that shut the regular practitioner into a corner, and close his lips from speaking of his achievements and we believe agitation on this question should be promoted as a means to this desirable and sensible end. The old restriction is a relic of a past age, and it ought to go into the pit which has buried a large number of antiquated and abolished medical notions.

PROF. DONE'S BILLS.

The introduction into the house of two bills by Prof. Done, both intended to prevent the duplication of work at two institutes of learning in Utah, shows an earnest desire to remove any possible cause for clench of interests. Whether the bills, if adopted, would serve the purpose in view, is a different question.

One of these bills provides that the Agricultural College shall offer no instruction in engineering leading to any kind of degree; and that the University, on the other hand, shall offer no instruction leading to degrees in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal industry, veterinary science or domestic science and art. The governing board of the two institutions are further given the duty of avoiding as much as possible duplicating or paralleling courses of instruction.

These provisions would seem to furnish the desired remedy, but it is pretty evident that the duplication of work is not entirely removed thereby. For although the schools cannot, if the bill becomes a law, give degrees in certain lines of study, they certainly can offer instruction in those lines, if they see fit to do so.

As we understand it, the trustees of the Agricultural College do not desire to encroach upon scientific territory, by law allotted to the University. They desire, however, to put the college in shape to receive a congressional appropriation which they think they have reason to believe would not be given to an institution that is not under gov-

ernment control, and which later, perhaps, may be devoted to irrigation work, or similar work of immense benefit to the State. If we are not mistaken in this view of the case, there is but little need of special legislation in the direction indicated by Prof. Done.

His bill proposing a consolidation of the regents of the University and the trustees of the College appears more to the point than the other measure. For if the two institutions were under one board, to avoid duplication of work, and consequent jealousies, would be an easy matter. But to this arrangement the objection is made, that a board composed of University regents and College trustees would certainly disagree on all points where the interests of the respective institutions were concerned. The regents would look out for their school and the trustees for theirs, and there would be no harmonious action.

Neither of the contemplated measures seems to have met with favor among the educators. Perhaps one providing for an entirely new board, under the supervision of which the existing boards might act, would fill the bill.

DEATH OF S. H. BILL.

There will be universal regret over the sad news of the death of Samuel H. Bill. He was regarded as one of our best and pleasantest business men, and one possessing traits of character that endeared him to all his acquaintances. Just and fair in his transactions, honest and square in his dealings, exhibiting sound judgment in daily affairs and imbued with full faith in the Gospel, he exercised an excellent influence in the community and the loss in his departure is great. He was a man of integrity who could always be trusted, a fervent worshiper in the Church of his choice, a kind and devoted husband and father, and a worthy citizen whose example was of untold value to society. It is with grief we say farewell, and with deep sympathy for his sorrowing family we bid them hope for the eternal reunion in which he believed, and which will dry up all our tears and bring everlasting joy and satisfaction.

FOR PURE FOOD.

The pure food bill that passed the house a couple of months ago, and is now before the senate, can be endorsed and supported by all who believe in honesty in trade. It does not prohibit the placing on the market of foods and drugs that are adulterated, provided the adulteration is not injurious to the health of the consumer; but it does provide that such adulterated products shall be placed on the market under their true names. It does provide that the public be made acquainted with the ingredients of which the product is composed. Then if they desire to buy, the pure food bill does not object. This is fair both to manufacturers, dealers, and consumers.

It is no secret that the most shameful frauds are being perpetrated upon the public, in the matter of food and drugs. And as long as the placing of false labels on the goods is not a punishable offense, there is no help for it. And yet, is it less culpable to sell adulterated food, than it is to dispose of a brass knuckle for genuine gold? The bill now under consideration is designed to protect the honest manufacturer against unscrupulous competitors, safeguard interstate commerce in foods, preventing the invasion from State to State of misbranded foods or those containing deleterious products. It is intended to promote the public health by excluding from food products added deleterious substances. Its aim is to protect the consumer everywhere against fraud and disease. It should have the support of all interested in the promotion of honesty in trade.

HORSES TALK.

That monkeys have a language, we knew on the authority of a gentleman who has spent years in the African jungle among the tribes that dwell there. But now a veterinarian of New York claims that horses too have a language. He made his statement in court. He is suing a lover of horses for a large sum for services rendered, and he asserted, while examined and cross-examined, that he could understand horsetalk.

There are in this country and elsewhere thousands of lovers of horses, that will hear with satisfaction that their pets are "talking" to them. The New York doctor explains:

"When you see a horse standing with his weight on three feet he is telling you that he is improperly shod. If the hind feet go under his body he's saying that certain ligaments are being injured. If he stands with his legs extended he is telling me that his feet are ailing him. Horses are like folks when they are sick. A lame horse, if he knows the surgeon, will hold up his bad foot to be examined. I know a horse when he whinnies 'Howdy do!' Put an apple on the floor and check him up. He'll kneel to show you he's hungry."

"Any good horse that you have seen before and treated successfully will know you the next time. He will whinny joyfully the minute you come in sight. Some horses take violent antipathies to people. With one man they will be as gentle as a baby; with another they will be extremely dangerous. Horses tell me what their trouble is—that has been my lifelong study. If they have the colic they will look at the affected side to show me where their pain is. If a hoof is sore they will rub it. When I relieve the pain their thanks are as plain as human language."

Whether horses "talk" or not, many of them certainly show a high degree of intelligence. They serve man faithfully, and they are entitled to much more consideration than they receive as a rule. No human being with heart and intellect will abuse a horse, or any other animal.

DON'T VIOLATE THE LAW.

We have been requested to warn both men and boys against breaking the law for the protection of certain classes of birds, which are classed either as insectivorous or song birds. Every useful bird that is a destroyer of the insects that prey on our fruit, and every feathered songster that thrills the air with melody, should be exempt from shot and trap and other

means of destruction, used either by mischievous urchins or gunning hunters. This is what the law provides, approved March 9, 1899:

"Sec. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill, ensnare, net or entrap at any time, in any year any gull, owl, hawk, lark, whippoorwill, thrush, swallow, snowbird, robin or other insectivorous or song birds, except the English sparrow, or to rob or to destroy the nests, eggs or young of any of said protected birds mentioned in this section."

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

A short time ago we published a clipping from the Yazoo Sentinel, containing some liberal and sensible arguments in favor of the seating of Hon. Reed Smoot in the United States Senate. It was such a striking contrast to the outbreak in Yazoo county, where that paper is published, when Elder Ben E. Rich and a number of other brethren were mobbed out of the place, that we gave prominence to the item and the incident. In doing so, however, we did the people of Texas a manifest injustice. For while the clipping was sent to us from a friend in Texas, who was an eye-witness to the mobbing referred to, it took place in Yazoo county, Mississippi, and not in Texas, as erroneously stated in our columns. Our attention has been very kindly drawn to this point by a Texan residing in this city, who rightly claims for his people broadness of views and liberality of action, and we hasten to correct the mistake which we do with pleasure and with apologies and acquit the people of Texas of the charge that was made inadvertently.

Baron von Sternberg does not seem to be a very stern man.

The allies still maintain their boycott against Venezuela.

A burnt child doesn't dread the fire nearly so much in winter as in summer.

To the University and the Agricultural college—"Love one another."

President Eliot of Harvard is still hard at work preaching the gospel of hard work.

Miss Barton, since her tilt with Secretary Cortelyou, seems to have been Red Crossed in love.

Mr. Addicks' withdrawal may have been in earnest, but it looks very much as though it was "just for fun."

It is said that Mr. Bowen holds the key to the Venezuelan situation. It seems to be a kind of skeleton key and a little rusty.

A campaign against crime in Kentucky is a mighty big undertaking. It will consist largely, no doubt, of a "still" hunt.

"And so Mr. Justice Holmes and his august court uphold the ballet posters," says the Boston Herald. In other words, acting as atlantes to corymbes.

A Washington correspondent says that in this Venezuelan matter the United States is drifting with the current. No, no. With the gulf stream.

In Berlin the feeling over the Venezuelan situation is very optimistic. In Washington it is rather pessimistic. This is a sort of teeter condition of affairs.

Visiting state institutions by the Legislature does not properly come under the head of junketing. If the whole body can not go it is a very proper thing to send a committee.

If Colonel Watterson doesn't put forth a distributive against Mr. Cleveland for his interview on the coming presidential election the colonel will be recreant to his duty to the public.

The sound of the merry sleigh bells has not been heard to any alarming extent this winter. But there may be plenty of use for them next winter. Until then wedding bells will be heard.

There is some talk of reopening the Dreyfus case. There is nothing to be gained by so doing and much to be lost. The world public was surfeited by it before and wants no second dose.

The Utah delegates who have gone to Phoenix to negotiate for the session of the Arizona strip have been received by the territorial legislature. The delegates are men and not stridplings as might be inferred. Success to them.

Mr. Bowman has accepted Great Britain's protocol. Germany can scarcely refuse now to conform her terms to those of her partner and ally, otherwise this acceptance may be an entering wedge that will split the alliance in twain.

It is not a pretty picture that Rear Admiral Basil Cochrane presents of flogging in the British army. His letter to the Times shows that it is extremely brutal, equal to anything in the days of the old press gangs. The only palliation is that "it is English, you know."

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is wonderfully generous and public spirited. He awards that his personal property is only worth thirty thousand dollars above his debts, yet he tells the tax commissioners that he is willing to pay taxes on an assessment of fifty thousand dollars. He is more willing than Barks, who is famous for his willingness.

Mr. Roosevelt, in addressing the convention of the canning and allied industries said: "I have come down in the name of the national government to welcome you, to say how glad we are to see you, to express my appreciation of the importance of this gathering and finally to formally open it." A split initiative! Deadliest of all sins in the eyes of Harvard and Boston. And the President, a graduate and doctor of laws from the first university of America!

THE COAL STRIKE.

Chicago Record-Herald.
The people of this country are in no mood just now to halt gleefully another coal strike.

Chicago Chronicle.
It may be said without violating any confidence that if the fuel famine is to be made a continuous performance by another strike of miners in April

the long-suffering consumer is very likely to brace up and start something himself—something that will not be entirely agreeable either to the barons or the miners.

Dayton Press.
This is a mighty poor time to expect public sympathy for a coal strike. But perhaps the bituminous men don't care for public approval.

Dayton Times.
Don't get frightened about the probability of a soft coal strike. Both sides to that controversy are entirely too wise to shut off the coal supply at present.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

A strike of bituminous coal miners lasting as long as that of the anthracite miners indicates that more yet remains to be done in this state and the west generally.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

Everyone who looks back on the anthracite coal strike of last year can now recognize that it inflicted a loss that can never be recovered. The bituminous coal people should profit by the experience. If they can compromise their present differences, which is quite possible, let them do so. If not let them arbitrate. But they cannot with any approach to reason destroy their own prosperity and imperil that of the country by precipitating another strike.

THE DOBLIN SCANDAL.

New York World.

The general scurrying about of politicians and others to have the wretched little Dublin made a scapegoat for everybody's ill-fates that may yet remain untold. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and it cannot be smothered under any flimsy pretext that is merely a veil to hide the principals in this scandal.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS.

Doblin is a ward politician who has no money, and to assume that he offered a \$5,000 bribe without anyone excepting himself being interested in the matter is preposterous. Doblin had no interest in the Holland company and did not know any of its officers.

NEW YORK PRESS.

If men cannot be punished for perjury when they swear on the witness stand that they commit it, then no longer can any crime on the calendar be punished, since perjury, so easily procured, can throw it out of court. Either Doblin wants to go to state's prison or another congress committee wants to investigate the committee which investigated the Lesser charges.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.

He should have been arrested before he was allowed to leave the committee room. It is high time men of his type were taught a lesson in the perils of perjury. Moreover, his trial before a court would serve to train out whether there was any basis of fact in either of the stories he told. The committee was justified in stopping the investigation where it did only on the theory that a court could continue it from this point better than a committee.

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LAKE THEATRE
Saturday Matinee and Evening,
FEBRUARY 14,
For the benefit of the
Famine in Sweden.
—THE—
AMAZONS.
By the
UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC CLUB.
Usual Prices.
SALT THEATRE
LAKE THEATRE
AN ENTIRE WEEK!
—BEGINNING—
MONDAY NEXT.
MATINEES
Wednesday at 3, Saturday, 2:15.
Return of Last Season's Immense Success.
KIRKE LA SHELLE
Presents America's Greatest Play,
ARIZONA
By Augustus Thomas.
Same Great Company.
Prices—25c to \$1.50. Matinees, 50c to \$1.00.
Sale of seats begins THURSDAY.

NEW STYLES
IN
FOOTWEAR.
Advance shipments of our spring foot coverings are daily arriving. Designs that are original, up-to-date shapes, that fit the feet.
\$2.50 to \$6.00.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
Davis
Phone, 685. 238 and 240 Main St.
CULLEN
HOTEL.
S. C. EWING, Prop.
Salt Lake City Street Cars from All Trains Pass the Door.

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Members of Utah State Association.
A. P. Hibbs, 228 Deseret News Bldg.
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Beaver & Murry, 303 Auerbach Bldg.
W. S. Hamer, over Walker's Store.
Wilma F. Hoefling, 222 Commercial Club Bldg.
L. J. Goodrich, Logan, Utah.
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5526 feet, completely filled with the latest and best styles in everything to furnish a home complete.
Largest Stock of HOUSE FURNISHINGS AND FURNITURE in Utah.
HARRIS FURNITURE & CARPET HOUSE,
234-236 So. State Street.

We never had an article that jumped into popular favor so quickly as these Rubber Sponges. Have you been for one yet? 50c and up.
F. C. SCHRAMM.
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.
Where the cars stop, McCormick building.

A GOOD START
is half the battle. If we can secure your first order for Vienna bread, we are sure of your continued patronage. Phone 180-7 and our wagon will call.
VIENNA MODEL BAKERY,
19 E. Third South.

Three Nights Two Matinees
Thursday and Saturday.
GRAND THEATRE
JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.
PRICES: NIGHT—25 cts, 50 cts, 75 cts. MATINEE—35 cts.

THE PEDDLER'S CLAIM.
NEXT ATTRACTION—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, matinee Thursday and Saturday, matinee Saturday, Bartley Campbell's immortal drama, "The White Slave."
Seats now on Sale.

The Tavern
RESTAURANT AND CAFE,
21 E. First South St.
Popular Prices and Comfortable Surroundings.
SHORT ORDER AND TABLE D'HOUE FOR ALL MEALS.

See
THE QUADROON'S OATH.
THE SALE OF SLAVES AT BIG BEND.
THE TERRIFIC RAINFALL.
DESOLATE RED DEVIL ISLAND.
A BEAUTIFUL PLAY, BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED.
All Previous Productions Surpassed. "Rags are Royal Raiment when worn for Virtue's Sake."

Z. C. M. I. 1903.
Spring and Summer Showing of
Wash Fabrics.
WONDERFUL! one is moved to exclaim at sight of the new Wash Fabrics. The beautiful and nature-like harmony of coloring; the exquisite and intricate pattern work; the vast and almost bewildering variety of weaves and a range of weights extending from the good old solid and substantial Gingham, Seersuckers and Chambrays, up the scale by gradual gradations through lace and tissue effects to textures of cobwebby fineness, make a showing of significance, and proclaim the art of weaving and printing cotton cloth to have reached a degree of perfection closely approaching the marvelous.
All the best from all the leading makers is included in our offering, making a line, in point of excellence and comprehensiveness, greatly exceeding anything heretofore attempted. Even our magnificent exhibit of 1902 is self-surpassed in this season's showing.
WE INVITE AN EARLY INSPECTION.

"Duchess Dimity."
"Palmetto Batiste."
"Knicker Madras."
"Matte Waistings."
"Oxford Brilliants."
"Ettamine Suitings."
"Kilmarnock Zephyr"
"Oxford Soleil."
"Yachting Cloths."
"Glasgow Tissue."
"Jasmine Mercerized"
"Muslin De Soie."
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"Fasnet Suiting."
"Tarbet Suiting."
"1903 Novelties."
These, besides all the Staple Weaves.

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DRY GOODS STORE
222-224 MAIN ST.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY—THE DAYS OF RARE
Waist Bargains
The effect of inventory in this department is apparent in today's advertisement. It was found that while the garments were admirable in every way, each one being desirable, there were altogether too many for this time of the year and consequently reduced prices have been again reduced, in order to avoid moving them to the new department. Broken lots of wool, tailored waists in fancy striped and plain French and Botany Flannel and Granite Cloth, beautiful styles with slot seams, tailor folds, pleating, some plaid or stripe taffeta, trimmed. Many embroidered fronts, latest pouch sleeves, swell stock, full assortment, sizes 32 to 44, bust measure. Early selections will be found more satisfactory.
Values Up to \$4.50—
\$1.29

Free
Buy a sack of River-dale flour of your grocer. If it fails to suit return what you have and get what you paid. That's our guarantee.

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TOMORROW.

COMMENCING TOMORROW MATINEE AT 3 P.M.
Spectacular Production of Bartley Campbell's Picturesque Southern Idyl,
THE WHITE SLAVE
A Story of The Sunny South Perfectly Produced

See
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